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PROVISIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

[FAO- Food Balance]

1972–74 Average

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome 1977

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Notice

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Afghanistan	Central African Empire	Germany, Federal Republic of
Albania	Chad	Ghana
Algeria	Chile	Greece
Angola	China	Grenada
Antigua	Colombia	Guadeloupe
Argentina	Comoros	Guatemala
Australia	Congo	Guinea
Austria	Costa Rica	Guinea-Bissau
Bahamas	Cuba	Guyana
Bangladesh	Cyprus	Haiti
Barbados	Czechoslovakia	Honduras
Belgium-Luxembourg	Denmark	Hong Kong
Benin	Dominica	Hungary
Bhutan	Dominican Republic	Iceland
Bolivia	Ecuador	India
Botswana	Egypt	Indonesia
Brazil	El Salvador	Iran
Belize	Ethiopia	Iraq
Brunei	Fiji	Ireland
Bulgaria	Finland	Israel
Burma	France	Italy
Burundi	French Polynesia	Ivory Coast
Cameroon	Gabon	Jamaica
Canada	Gambia	Japan
Cape Verde	German Democratic Republic	Jordan

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Kenya
Kampuchea Democratic
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, Republic of
Lao
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Macau
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia : Peninsular Malaysia
Malaysia : Sabah
Malaysia : Sarawak
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Reunion
Rhodesia
Romania
Rwanda
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Samoa
São Tomé and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
USSR
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

PROVISIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEETS - 1972-74 AVERAGE

F O R E W O R D

Since 1971, FAO has developed an Interlinked Computer System (ICS) for compiling, analyzing and maintaining current agricultural statistics in the form of supply/utilization accounts (SUAs). These accounts include about 240 primary food and agricultural and fishery commodities and 290 processed products derived therefrom for all countries and territories, with data series from 1961 onwards. SUAs are the core of FAO's Statistical Data Bank through which the value of statistical information relating to production and availability of food commodities is being continuously improved. They are used as a source for FAO's Fourth World Food Survey, for FAO's analytical studies in the field of food and population and for the projections of the demand for food and agricultural commodities.

The 1972-74 average food balance sheets for 162 countries and territories included in this document, have been extracted from individual SUAs prepared on a calendar-year basis. In constructing the SUAs and the food balance sheets derived therefrom, both official and unofficial statistical data available in the Statistics Division and other Units concerned in FAO have been used. Due account has also been taken of the economic and technical expertise available in FAO in the compilation of estimates for data not available officially as well as of survey data and other relevant information received. Therefore, the food balance sheets for a given period show, to the best of our knowledge, the food situation prevailing in the countries at that time based on the flow from production, stocks and imports to the food supply for the various primary and processed crop, livestock and fishery products. A certain degree of detail is presented to enable inter-country comparisons and to stimulate further review by countries of the assumptions made by FAO, particularly with regard to utilization statistics and technical conversion factors.

It was originally intended to send the present 1972-74 average food balance sheets to countries for comments, amendments and clearance prior to publishing them. For various reasons, however, this has not been possible. On the other hand, FAO is continuously receiving requests asking for this information. In order to meet both these requirements, this document is issued in draft form and in limited numbers and is being sent, as such, to countries with requests for their comments and suggestions.

It is hoped that the issuance of the present document will help to further intensify FAO's dialogue with the statistical offices and other national organizations which will lead to a process of continuous improvement of the informational value of the food balance sheets.

R. D. Narain

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Acting Director
Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The present document continues the series of FAO's periodical publications of food balance sheets for specified countries. In 1949, food balance sheets were published for 41 countries covering the pre-war period and 1947/48, with a supplement in 1950 giving 1948/49 data for 36 countries. The Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets was also published in 1949. In 1955 food balance sheets giving 1950/51 and 1951/52 data were published for 33 countries, together with revised data for the pre-war period. Supplements were issued in 1956 giving 1952/53 data for 30 countries, and in 1957 giving 1953/54 and 1954/55 data for 29 countries.

For methodological reasons, it was decided in 1957 to discontinue the publication of annual food balance sheets and to publish instead three-year average food balance sheets. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in 1958, covering the period 1954-56; the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-59; the third for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-62 and the fourth in 1971 for 132 countries, covering the period 1964-66. In 1960, time series covering the periods 1935-39, 1948-50, 1951-53 and 1954-56 were published showing data for 32 countries on production, available supply, feed and manufacture, as well as per caput food supplies available for human consumption in quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content.

In recent years, the geographic coverage of FAO's regular work on food balance sheets has been progressively extended to meet the statistical needs of FAO's contribution to the review and appraisal studies for the Second UN Development Decade, of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections and of work initiated under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development. This has led to the establishment of an Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Data (ICS) containing current agricultural statistics for food and agricultural commodities for all countries and territories with data from 1961 onwards. Accordingly, it has been possible to include in this document 1972-74 data for as many as 162 countries. In addition to the special publications of complete food balance sheets, FAO publishes annually in its Production Yearbook, information on per caput supply by major food groups.

Food balance sheets were the main source of data used in the assessment and appraisal of the world food situation which FAO made for the pre-war period in its First World Food Survey (1946), for the early post-war period in the Second World Food Survey (1952) and for the late 1950's in its Third World Food Survey (1963). For the purposes of these Surveys, food balance sheets were prepared on an ad-hoc basis for many more countries than had been included in the regular publications on the subject referred to earlier. Thus, the First World Food Survey was based on pre-war data for 70 countries, representing about 90% of the world population at that time, and the Third World Food Survey on data for over 80 countries relating to the late 1950's covering some 95% of the world's population. Food balance sheets also provide a major source of information for establishing the statistical base of FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, for which purpose 1961-63 average food balance sheets were prepared for all the 64 developing countries included in the study.

FOOD BALANCE SHEETS - WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY CAN SERVE

A food balance sheet presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply during a specified reference period. The food balance sheet shows for each food item - i.e., each commodity potentially available for human consumption - the sources of supply and its utilization. The total quantity of foodstuffs produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks that may have occurred since the beginning of the reference period gives the supply available during that period. On the utilization side a distinction is made between the quantities exported, fed to livestock, used for seed, put to manufacture for food use and non-food uses, losses during storage and transportation, and food supplies available for human consumption at the retail level, i.e., as the food leaves the retail shop, or otherwise enters the household. The per caput supply of each such food item available for human consumption is then obtained by dividing the respective quantity by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and by applying appropriate food composition factors also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

Annual food balance sheets tabulated regularly over a period of years will show the trends in the overall national food supply; disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed, i.e., the pattern of the diet; and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country, as a whole, is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements.

By bringing together the larger part of the food and agricultural data in each country, food balance sheets also serve in the detailed examination and appraisal of the food and agricultural situation in a country. A comparison of the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported will indicate the extent to which a country depends upon imports (self-sufficiency ratio). The amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed which is useful to know when analyzing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture. Data on per caput food supplies serve as a major element for the projection of food demand, together with other elements, such as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and of population.

It is important to note that the quantities of food available for human consumption, as estimated in the food balance sheet, relate simply to the quantities of food reaching the consumer but not necessarily to the amounts of food actually consumed. Waste on the farm and during distribution and processing is taken into consideration as an element in the food balance sheet. However, the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown in the food balance sheet depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g., during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, or thrown away.

Food balance sheets do not give any indication of the differences that may exist in the diet consumed by different population groups, e.g., different socio-economic groups, ecological zones and geographical areas within a country; neither do they provide information on seasonal variations in the total food supply. To obtain a complete picture, food consumption surveys showing the distribution of the national food supply at various times of the year among different groups of the population should be conducted. In fact, the two sets of data are complementary. There are commodities for which a production estimate could best be based on estimated consumption as obtained from food consumption surveys. On the other hand, there are commodities for which production, trade and utilization statistics could give a better nationwide consumption estimate than the data derived from food consumption surveys.

ACCURACY OF FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

The accuracy of food balance sheets, which are in essence derived statistics, is of course dependent on the reliability of the underlying basic statistics of population, supply and utilization of foods and of their nutritive value. These vary a great deal between countries, both in terms of coverage as well as in accuracy. In fact, there are many gaps particularly in the statistics of utilization for non-food purposes such as feed, seed and manufacture, as well as in those of farm, commercial and even Government stocks. To overcome the former difficulty, estimates were prepared in FAO while the effect of the absence of statistics of stocks is considered to be reduced by preparing the food balance sheets as an average for a three-year period. But even the production and trade statistics on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most are, in many cases, subject to improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys.

The available statistics being what they are, considerable use had to be made, in the preparation of the food balance sheets, of evaluation techniques provided by consistency checks. Internal consistency checks are inherent in the accounting technique of the food balance sheet itself. Even more important are external consistency checks based on related supplementary information such as the results of surveys conducted in various parts of the world as well as relevant technical, nutritional and economic expertise.

It is believed that the food balance sheets so prepared, while often being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, provide an approximate picture of the overall food situation in the countries which may be used for economic and nutritional studies, the preparation of development plans and the formulation of related projects, as in fact is being done in the FAO. It is also hoped that through identification of major gaps in the available data, the improvement of national statistics at the source will be stimulated.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

Commodity Coverage

As already indicated, all commodities that are potentially edible should, in principle, be taken into account in preparing food balance sheets whether they are actually eaten or used for non-food purposes. This principle is kept in mind in FAO's current work on food balance sheets but has not been strictly adhered to in the past when often the commodity coverage was limited to food actually eaten. For practical purposes, therefore, a pragmatic list of commodities will have to be adopted. A list of 426 commodities and their classification into major food groups, prepared by FAO for food-balance-sheet purposes, is shown at the end of this Note.

Supply and Utilization Elements

i) Production

For primary commodities production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e., it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crop and livestock products items (i.e., in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for primary fish items (i.e., the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture). Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e., comprising output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating

products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g., cereals are reported in terms of grain or paddy rice. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. Usually, production data relate to production during the reference period.

A distinction is made between OUTPUT and INPUT. The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under OUTPUT. For derived commodities amounts of the originating commodity required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under INPUT, expressed in terms of the originating commodity. The various factors used: milling rates, extraction rates, conversion or processing factors, carcass weights, milk yield, egg weights, indicate the average national rate at which these commodities are generally converted. Whenever possible, in the first column (COMMODITY) the originating commodity (INPUT) is shown in front of the processed commodity (OUTPUT). The two are separated by an oblique sign (/). Where there is more than one originating commodity or where no information is available as to nature or quantity, the space for input has been left blank and no figure is given in the column INPUT. Only the oblique sign together with the name of the processed commodity is shown.

For cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, camels and equines, figures under OUTPUT represent the number of indigenous animals for slaughter and export, data under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD the number of all animals slaughtered.

For meat, offals and slaughter fats appear under INPUT the numbers (NOS) of all animals slaughtered within national boundaries irrespective of their origin and the figures under OUTPUT refer to the weight (WGT) of the respective product.

For milk and eggs INPUT refers to the numbers (NOS) of producing animals and OUTPUT to the weight (WGT) of the produced commodity.

ii) Stock Changes

In principle, this heading comprises changes in stocks occurring during the reference period at all levels between the production and the retail levels, i.e., it comprises changes in government stocks, in stocks with manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises and in stocks on farms. In actual fact, however, the information available often relates only to stocks held by governments and even these are not available for a number of countries and important commodities. It is for this reason that food balance sheets are usually prepared as an average of several years since this is believed to reduce the degree of inaccuracy contributed by the absence of information on stocks. Net increases in stocks are generally indicated by the sign "+" and net decreases by the sign "-".

iii) Imports

In principle, this covers all movements into the country of the commodity in question, as well as of the commodities derived therefrom and not separately included in the food balance sheet. It therefore includes commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade for any of the types of utilization accounted for in the food balance sheet. As a general rule, figures are reported in terms of net weight, i.e., excluding the weight of the container.

When a detailed account for a derived processed food commodity could not be prepared through lack of data (e.g., domestic production) imported quantities are shown under IMPORTS and FOOD whenever appropriate so as to accommodate the addition to the total food supply available. The account would be comprehensive only as to IMPORTS; other elements such as FOOD, WASTE, etc., would not reflect the real situation in the country.

iv) Domestic Supply

There are various ways of defining SUPPLY and, in fact, various concepts are in use. The elements involved are production, imports, exports and changes in stocks (increases or decreases). There is no doubt that production, imports and decreases in stocks are genuine supply elements. Exports and increases in stocks might however be considered as utilization elements. Accordingly, the following are possible ways of defining SUPPLY:

a) Production + imports + decrease in stocks = total supply.

b) Production + imports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase) = supply available for export and domestic utilization. This concept is used also in this document.

c) Production + imports - exports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase) = supply for domestic utilization.

v) Exports

In principle, this covers all movements out of the country of the commodity in question during the reference period. Remarks made above under imports apply by analogy. A number of commodities are processed into food and feed items. Therefore, there is a need to identify the components of processed material exported in order to have a correct picture of supplies of food and feed in a given country at a given time. For net exports of a derived processed commodity (e.g., bread) a sufficient amount of wheat flour is allocated under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD USE for the commodity WHEAT/FLOUR to be able to produce the amount of bread subsequently exported and thus to decrease the food availability of wheat flour of the country. The account for WHEAT FLOUR/BREAD would be comprehensive only as to EXPORTS;other elements such as PRODUCTION, FOOD, etc., would not reflect the real situation in the country.

vi) Feed

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of edible commodities derived therefrom not shown separately in the food balance sheet (excluding by-products such as bran and oilcakes which are shown separately) fed to livestock during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported.

vii) Seed

In principle, this comprises all amounts of the commodity in question used, during the reference period, for reproductive purposes, such as seed, sugar cane planted, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported.

viii) Manufacture

A distinction can be made between manufacture for food and manufacture for non-food use. The amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for manufacture of derived commodities for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet, including alcoholic beverages, are shown under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD. Quantities of the commodity in question used for manufacture for non-food purposes, e.g., oil for soap, are shown under MANUFACTURE FOR NON-FOOD USE. Quantities attributed to MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD appear as inputs for generally more than one derived product since the same quantity of the primary commodity, upon processing, produces two or more derived commodities, e.g., flour and bran; oil and cake; butter, skim milk, cheese, dry milk. The derived products do not always appear in the same food group. While oilcakes are shown together with their originating commodities under NUTS AND OILSEEDS,

the respective oil is shown under the group OILS AND FATS; similarly, skim milk is in the group MILK while butter is under OILS AND FATS.

A number of countries, particularly developed countries, export considerable quantities of processed products like cereal preparations, baby food, chocolate, fruit and vegetables preparations, etc., which are composed of several originating commodities like wheat flour, starch, sugars, dry milk, etc. Whenever possible amounts required for the production of the processed products have been shown under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD from the originating commodity in question. These figures do not re-appear as INPUTS of the processed products since there are more than one originating commodity (see note on "Production").

ix) Waste

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of the commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, lost through waste at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the retail level, i.e., waste in processing, storage and transportation. Losses occurring during the pre-harvest and harvest stages are excluded (see note on "Production"). Waste from both edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring after the retail level, for example, in the kitchen, is also excluded.

Post-harvest losses in most of the countries are considered to be substantial due to the fact that most of the grain production is retained in the farm so as to provide sufficient quantities to last from one harvest to the next. Farm storage facilities in most of the developing countries are usually primitive and inadequately protected from the natural competitors of man for food.

The losses tend to become even more serious in countries where the agricultural products reach the consumers in urban areas after passing through several marketing stages. In fact, one of the major causes of food waste in some developing countries is the lack of adequate marketing systems and organization. Much food remains unsold because of the imbalances of supply and demand. This is particularly true of perishable foods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables.

x) Food

This comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of any commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, available for human consumption during the reference period. If separate entries are provided for maize and maize flour or meal FOOD of "maize" comprises only the amounts of maize eaten as such since the amounts available in the form of maize flour or meal or any product derived therefrom are recorded under FOOD of "maize flour". However, if there is only one entry for "maize", FOOD comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other product derived therefrom available for human consumption. FOOD of "milk" relates to the amounts of milk available for human consumption as milk during the reference period, but not as butter, cheese or any other milk product provided for in the food balance sheet.

Per Caput Supply

The columns under this heading give estimates of per caput food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content. Per caput food supplies in terms of quantity are given both in kilogrammes per year and grammes per day. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (Calories) per day and protein and fat supplies in grammes per day respectively. Per caput supplies in terms of quantity are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e., Food), by dividing the quantities of

Food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e., the present-in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country at the mid-point of the reference period. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants and tourists, and for special population groups not partaking of the national food supply such as aborigines living under subsistance conditions (if it has not been possible to include subsistance production in the food balance sheets) and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division.

For the purpose of calculating the caloric value and the protein and fat content of the per caput food supplies, considerable research was carried out to obtain additional information regarding the specifications of the food required for the choice of the appropriate food composition factors. For example, the choice of the food composition factors for wheat flour, among other factors, depends on the water content, the variety, and the degree of milling. The choice of the corresponding factors for cheese depends on whether cheese is derived from whole milk, partly whole milk or skim milk from cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, and on whether the cheese is hard, semi-soft or soft. First-hand expert knowledge available in the FAO, both in the fields of nutrition and food technology, and available national, regional and international food composition tables proved to be of particular value in this respect. Whenever possible, regional food composition tables have been used. INCAP-ICNND: Food Composition Table for Use in Latin America; FAO: Food Composition Table for Use in East Asia; FAO: Food Composition Table for Use in Africa. For developed countries, the tables prepared by the USDA: Composition of Foods, Handbook No. 8 and by SOUCI, FACHMANN, KRAUT: Die Zusammensetzung der Lebensmittel (Nährwert-Tabellen) were used. In addition, use was made of FAO's Food Composition Tables - Minerals and Vitamins - for International Use in the absence of any specific factors in the relevant regional tables.

For calories, proteins and fat, a grand total and its breakdown into components of vegetable and animal origin is shown at the beginning of each food balance sheet. In addition, sub-totals are shown for the grand total excluding alcohol and for the various commodity groups.

FOOD SUPPLY ANALYSIS

As mentioned above, food balance sheets provide a picture of the pattern of a country's food supply at a specific point of time. What they do not reveal is the change of this pattern over time. To overcome this shortcoming to some extent long-term series of per caput food supply in terms of calories, proteins and fat by major food groups for the average period 1961-63 and for individual years from 1964 to 1974 are presented in this publication for each of the 162 countries, as well as in aggregated form for the world, continents, economic classes and regions, the country coverage of which is given at the end of this Note.

The 162 countries for which data are published cover 99 percent of the population of developing countries, 100 percent of the population of both the developed countries and countries with centrally-planned economies and almost 100 percent of world population.

POPULATION COVERAGE

In general, the population data used are three-year averages of the mid-year estimates published for each country by the Population Division of the United Nations. In order to arrive at a more realistic picture of per caput food supply(see also notes on "Per Caput Supply" above), it was necessary, however, to deviate in some cases from this rule

and to use figures different from those given by the United Nations. The countries in question are: Algeria, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Libya, Macau, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Upper Volta.

UNITS AND SYMBOLS

In all cases, the metric system has been applied. The units used are given in the heading of the food balance sheets themselves. Data are recorded either in thousand metric tons or metric tons, live animals in thousand units or units. Figures of per caput food supply are shown in kilogrammes per year, grammes per day, the caloric value in numbers of kilocalories per day, the protein and fat content in grammes per day.

Figures have been rounded individually to the smallest unit shown, independent of totals of lines or columns; this procedure may cause slight differences in the totals.

The symbols used in the tables are:

NES	Not elsewhere specified or included
WGT	Weight
NOS	Numbers
(.)	To divide the decimals for the whole number a period (.) is used.
+	In the column STOCK CHANGES the sign "+" indicates net increases in stocks.
-	Indicates net decreases in stocks.

A blank space indicates that no data are available, that the quantity is either negligible (i.e., less than half of the reporting unit) or nil, or that the entry is not applicable.

LIST OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR FOOD GROUPS

GRAND TOTAL
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL

CEREALS

WHEAT
WHEAT/FLOUR
WHEATFLOUR/MACARONI
WHEATFLOUR/BREAD
WHEATFLOUR/PASTRY
WHEAT/BRAN
RICE PADDY
RICE PADDY/HUSKED
RICE PADDY/MILLED
RICE PADDY/BRAN
RICE BRAN/CAKE
BARLEY
BARLEY/PEARLED
BARLEY/MALT
BARLEY MALT/EXTRACT
MAIZE
MAIZE/FLOUR
MAIZE/STARCH
MAIZE/BRAN
MAIZE/CAKE
MAIZE FOR POPCORN
RYE
RYE/FLOUR
RYE/BRAN
OATS
OATS/ROLLED OATS
MILLET
MILLET/FLOUR
MILLET/BRAN
SORGHUM
SORGHUM/FLOUR
SORGHUM/BRAN
BUCKWHEAT
BUCKWHEAT/FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT/BRAN
QUINOA
CANARYSEED
MIXED GRAIN
MIXED GRAIN/FLOUR
MIXED GRAIN/BRAN
CEREALS NES
/CEREALS FLOUR NES
/CEREALS BRAN NES
/BREAKFAST CEREALS
/INFANT FOOD
/WAFERS
/CEREALS PREPARED NES

ROOTS AND TUBERS

POTATOES
POTATOES/FLOUR
POTATOES/STARCH
SWEET POTATOES
CASSAVA
CASSAVA/FLOUR
CASSAVA/STARCH
TARO COCOYAM
YAMS
ROOTS TUBERS NES
ROOTS TUBERS NES/FLOUR
ROOTS TUBERS NES/DRIED

SUGARS AND HONEY

SUGAR CANE

SUGAR BEET
SUGAR CROPS NES
CANE BEET/SUGAR RAW
SUGAR RAW/REFINED
/CONFECTIONERY
/SUGARS FLAVOURED
SUGAR BEET/PULP
CANE BEET/MOLASSES
CANE/SUGAR NONCENTRIF
/SUGARS AND SYRUPS NES
HONEY

PULSES

BEANS DRY
BROAD BEANS DRY
PEAS DRY
CHICKPEAS
COWPEAS DRY
PIGEON PEAS
LENTILS
VETCHES
LUPINS
PULSES NES
PULSES NES/FLOUR

NUTS AND OILSEEDS

BRAZIL NUTS
CASHEW NUTS
CHESTNUTS
ALMONDS
WALNUTS
PISTACHIOS
HAZELNUTS FILBERTS
NUTS NES
SOYBEANS
SOYBEANS/CAKE
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL
GROUNDNUTS/SHELLED
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/CAKE
COCONUTS
COCONUTS/DESICCATED
COCONUTS/COPRA
COPRA/CAKE
PALM KERNELS
PALM KERNELS/CAKE
OLIVES
OLIVES/OLIVE RESIDUES
OLIVES/PRESERVED
KARITE NUTS SHEANUTS
CASTOR BEANS
SUNFLOWER SEED
SUNFLOWER SEED/CAKE
RAPESEED
RAPESEED/CAKE
TUNGNUTS
SAFFLOWER SEED
SAFFLOWER SEED/CAKE
SESAME SEED
SESAME SEED/CAKE
MUSTARD SEED
POPPY SEED
POPPY SEED/CAKE
MELONSEED
COTTONSEED
COTTONSEED/CAKE
LINSEED
LINSEED/CAKE
HEMPSEED
HEMPSEED/CAKE
OILSEEDS NES
OILSEEDS NES/CAKE
/FLOUR MEAL OF OILSEEDS

VEGETABLES

CABBAGES
ARTICHOKES
ASPARAGUS
LETTUCE
SPINACH
TOMATOES
TOMATOES/TOMATO JUICE
CAULIFLOWER
PUMPKINS SQUASHES GOURDS
CUCUMBERS GHERKINS
EGGPLANTS
CHILLIES PEPPERS GREEN
ONIONS SHALLOTS GREEN
ONIONS DRY
GARLIC
BEANS GREEN
PEAS GREEN
BROAD BEANS GREEN
STRING BEANS
CARROTS
GREEN CORN(MAIZE)

MUSHROOMS
VEGETABLES FRESH NES
/VEGETABLES FROZEN
/VEGETABLE TEMP PRESERVE
/VEGETABLES DRIED
/VEGETABLES CANNED
/JUICE OF VEGETABLES
/VEGETABLES DEHYDRATED
/VEGETABLES IN VINEGAR
/VEGETABLES PRESERVE NES
/VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NES

FRUIT

BANANAS
PLANTAINS
ORANGES
/JUICE OF CITRUS FRUIT
TANGERINES MANDARINES
LEMONS LIMES
GRAPEFRUIT POMELO
CITRUS FRUIT NES
APPLES
PEARS
QUINCES
APRICOTS
SOUR CHERRIES
CHERRIES
PEACHES NECTARINES
PLUMS
PLUMS/DRIED PLUMS
STONE FRUIT FRESH NES
POME FRUIT FRESH NES
STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
GOOSEBERRIES
CURRANTS
BLUEBERRIES
CRANBERRIES
BERRIES NES
GRAPES
GRAPES/RAISINS
WATERMELONS
MELONS CANTALOUPES
FIGS
FIGS/DRIED FIGS
MANGOES
AVOCADOS
PINEAPPLES
PINEAPPLES/CANNED
DATES
TROPICAL FRUIT FRESH NES
/TROPICAL FRUIT DRIED
FRUIT FRESH NES
/FRUIT DRIED NES
/FRUIT PREPARATIONS NES
/FLOUR OF FRUIT

MEAT AND OFFALS

CATTLE(NOS)
CATTLE(NOS)/BEEF(WGT)
BEEF/DRIED SALTED
BEEF/MEAT EXTRACTS
BEEF/SAUSAGES
BEEF/PREPARATIONS
BEEF/CANNED
CATTLE(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
BUFFALOES(NOS)
BUFFALOES(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
BUFFALOES(NOS/OFFAL(WGT)
SHEEP(NOS)
SHEEP(NOS)/MUTTON(WGT)
SHEEP(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
GOATS(NOS)
GOATS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
GOATS(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
PIGS(NOS)
PIGS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
PIGMEAT/BACON HAM
PIGMEAT/SAUSAGES
PIGMEAT/PREPARATIONS
PIGS(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
CHICKENS(NOS)
CHICKENS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
CHICKENMEAT/PREPARED

CHICKENMEAT/CANNED
CHICKENMEAT/OFFALS
DUCKS(NOS)
GEESE(NOS)
TURKEYS(NOS)
/POULTRY MEAT NES(WGT)
HORSES(NOS)
ASSES(NOS)
MULES(NOS)
EQUINES(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
CAMELS(NOS)
CAMELS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
CAMELS(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
/GAME MEAT(WGT)
/MEAT NES(WGT)
MEAT NES/PREPARED
/MEAT MEAL
/OFFALS NES(WGT)

EGGS

HENS(NOS)/EGGS(WGT)
HEN EGGS/LIQUID
HEN EGGS/DRIED
/POULTRY EGGS NES(WGT)

FISH AND SEAFOOD

FRESHWATER DIADROM WHOLE
FRESHWATER/FROZEN WHOLE
FRESHWATER/FILLET
FRESHWATER/FILLET FROZEN
FRESHWATER/CURED
FRESHWATER/CANNED
FRESHWATER/MEALS
FRESHWATER/PREPARED NES
FRESHWATER OFFALS/MEALS
DEMERSAL FRESH WHOLE
DEMERSAL/FROZEN WHOLE
DEMERSAL/FILLET
DEMERSAL/FILLET FROZEN
DEMERSAL/CURED
DEMERSAL/CANNED
DEMERSAL/MEALS
DEMERSAL/PREPARED NES
DEMERSAL OFFALS/MEALS
PELAGIC FRESH WHOLE
PELAGIC/FROZEN WHOLE
PELAGIC/FILLET
PELAGIC/FILLET FROZEN
PELAGIC/CURED
PELAGIC/CANNED
PELAGIC/MEALS
PELAGIC/PREPARED NES
PELAGIC OFFALS/MEALS
MARINE NES FRESH WHOLE
MARINE NES/FROZEN WHOLE
MARINE NES/FILLET
MARINE NES/FILLET FROZEN
MARINE NES/CURED
MARINE NES/CANNED
MARINE NES/MEALS
MARINE NES/PREPARED NES
MARINE NES OFFALS/MEALS
CRUSTACEANS FRESH
CRUSTACEANS/FROZEN
CRUSTACEANS/CURED
CRUSTACEANS/CANNED
CRUSTACEANS/MEALS
CRUSTACEANS/PREPARED NES
CRUSTACEANS OFFALS/MEALS
MOLLUSCS FRESH
MOLLUSCS/FROZEN
MOLLUSCS/CURED
MOLLUSCS/CANNED
MOLLUSCS/MEALS
MOLLUSCS OFFALS/MEALS
CEPHALOPODS FRESH
CEPHALOPODS/FROZEN
CEPHALOPODS/CURED
CEPHALOPODS/CANNED
CEPHALOPODS/MEALS
CEPHALOPODS OFFALS/MEALS
CEPHALOPODS/PREPARED NES

AQUATIC MAMMALS(NOS)
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEAT
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEALS
/AQ MAMMALS PREPARED NES
/AQ MAMMALS OFFALS/MEALS
AQUATIC ANIMALS NES
AQUAT ANIMALS NES/CURED
AQUAT ANIMALS NES/MEALS
AQ ANIMALS NES/PREP NES
AQ ANIMAL NES OFFAL/MEAL
AQUATIC PLANTS
AQUATIC PLANTS/DRIED
AQUATIC PLANTS/PREP NES

MILK

COWS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)
COW MILK/EVAPORATED COND
COW MILK/DRIED
BUFFALO COWS(NO/MILK(WGT
EWES(NOS)/MILK(WGT)
SHE GOATS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)
SHE CAMELS(NOS/MILK(WGT)
COW MILK/COW SKIM MILK
COW SKIM MILK/CONDENSED
COW SKIM MILK/DRIED
COW BUTTERMILK/CONDENSED
COW BUTTERMILK/DRIED
WHEY/CONDENSED
WHEY/DRIED
BUFFALO MILK/SKIM MILK
SHEEP MILK/SKIM MILK
COWMILK/CHEESE
COW SKIM MILK/CHEESE
BUFFALO MILK/CHEESE
SHEEP MILK/CHEESE
GOAT MILK/CHEESE

OILS AND FATS

VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS
RICE BRAN/OIL
MAIZE/OIL
SOYBEANS/OIL
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/OIL
COPRA/COCONUT OIL
PALM KERNELS/OIL
/PALM OIL
OLIVES/OIL
OLIVE RESIDUES/OIL
KARITE NUTS/BUTTER
CASTOR BEANS/OIL
SUNFLOWER SEED/OIL
RAPESEED/OIL
TUNGNUTS/OIL
SAFFLOWER SEED/OIL
SESAME SEED/OIL
MUSTARD SEED/OIL
POPPY SEED/OIL
COTTONSEED/OIL
LINSEED/OIL
HEMPSEED/OIL
/VEGETABLE OILS NES
/MARGARINE SHORTENING
COCOA BEANS/BUTTER

ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

CATTLE(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
BUFFALOES(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
SHEEP(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
GOATS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
PIGS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
PIGFAT/LARD
CHICKENMEAT/FAT
CHICKENFAT/RENDERED FAT
CAMELS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)
/TALLOW
/ANIMAL OIL AND FAT NES
/PREPARED FATS NES
/OIL BOILED OXIDIZED ETC
/FATS OILS HYDROGENATED
/WOOL GREASE LANOLIN
/LARD STEARIN LARD OIL
/DEGRAS
COW MILK/BUTTER
COW MILK/GHEE
BUFFALO MILK/BUTTER
BUFFALO MILK/GHEE
SHEEP MILK/BUTTER
FRESHWATER FISH/BODY OIL
FRESHWATR FISH/LIVER OIL
DEMERSAL FISH/BODY OIL
DEMERSAL FISH/LIVER OIL
PELAGIC FISH/BODY OIL
PELAGIC FISH/LIVER OIL
MARINE FISH NES/BODY OIL
MARINE FISH NS/LIVER OIL
/AQUATIC MAMMALS OIL

SPICES

PEPPER WHITE BLACK
PIMENTOES
VANILLA
CINNAMON CANELLA
CLOVES WHOLE STEMS
NUTMEG MACE CARDAMONS
ANISE BADIAN FENNEL
SPICES NES

STIMULANTS
COFFEE GREEN
COFFEE GREEN/ROASTED
/COFFEE SUBSTITUTES
/COFFEE EXTRACTS
COCOA BEANS
COCOA BEANS/POWDER
COCOA BEANS/PASTE
/CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS NES
TEA
MATE
TEA NES
HOPS
CHICORY ROOTS

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

BARLEY MALT/BEER
MAIZE/BEER
MILLET/BEER
SORGHUM/BEER
/FERMENTED BEVERAGES
GRAPES/MUST
GRAPES/WINE
/VERMOUTH WINE APERITIFS
/DISTILLED ALCOHOL

COUNTRY COVERAGE OF CONTINENTS AND ECONOMIC CLASSES AND REGIONS

Continents

AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rhodesia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Domini an Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, United States.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

ASIA

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, China, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen.

EUROPE

Albania, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

OCEANIA

Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

Economic Classes and Regions

Class I : Developed Market Economies

North America : Canada, United States.

Western Europe : Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Oceania : Australia , New Zealand.

Other Developed Market Economies : Israel, Japan, South Africa.

Class II : Developing Market Economies

Africa : Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rhodesia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Latin America : Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Near East : Afghanistan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen.

Far East : Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao, Macau, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Other Developing Market Economies: Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

Class III : Centrally Planned Economies

Asia : China, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Viet Nam.

Europe and USSR : Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary Poland, Romania, USSR.

PER CAPUT FOOD SUPPLIES

USSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

COMMODITY	1961-63	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
POPULATION (THOUSANDS)												
	221646	228149	230936	233533	235994	238317	240554	242768	245083	247459	249749	252087
CALORIES (NUMBER PER DAY)												
GRAND TOTAL	3268	3259	3295	3275	3308	3344	3406	3475	3458	3413	3479	3530
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	2536	2570	2563	2513	2508	2508	2522	2561	2540	2506	2537	2535
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	732	690	732	762	799	835	884	914	918	907	943	995
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL	3191	3181	3214	3191	3220	3253	3308	3374	3355	3316	3374	3424
CEREALS	1556	1550	1513	1485	1455	1436	1446	1448	1428	1411	1392	1375
WHEAT	1239	1228	1196	1169	1137	1123	1127	1125	1106	1097	1083	1056
RICE	15	27	24	29	38	36	40	43	47	46	44	47
MAIZE	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
MILLET AND SORGHUM	33	32	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29
ROOTS AND TUBERS	276	272	276	263	255	261	255	253	249	233	237	235
SUGARS AND HONEY	351	354	374	387	400	408	410	421	427	434	444	446
PULSES	42	53	39	39	39	42	42	45	44	43	49	48
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	21	21	24	26	25	25	25	33	21	28	23	26
VEGETABLES	40	48	43	43	49	45	44	50	49	47	59	56
FRUIT	32	36	42	36	41	47	38	47	50	43	53	50
MEAT AND OFFALS	247	213	262	274	289	290	292	303	326	330	322	356
EGGS	27	24	26	28	29	31	32	34	38	40	42	45
FISH AND SEAFOOD	36	40	40	40	42	42	45	47	47	49	54	57
MILK	282	282	252	267	292	325	367	376	350	331	339	361
OILS AND FATS	276	280	315	296	295	292	303	308	316	317	350	356
VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	144	158	170	150	155	153	160	161	165	165	172	186
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	132	123	145	146	140	140	143	147	151	152	178	170
STIMULANTS	3	4	5	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8
SPICES	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	76	79	81	84	88	90	98	102	103	96	105	106
PROTEINS (GRAMMES PER DAY)												
GRAND TOTAL	95.7	95.5	94.6	94.9	97.0	98.9	101.6	104.6	102.8	102.1	103.7	107.0
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	58.2	59.1	57.3	56.1	55.4	55.0	55.0	56.2	54.6	54.1	54.4	53.8
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	37.5	36.4	37.4	38.8	41.6	43.8	46.6	48.3	48.2	48.0	49.4	53.1
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL	95.6	95.4	94.5	94.8	96.8	98.7	101.4	104.4	102.6	101.9	103.5	106.7
CEREALS	44.5	44.2	43.2	42.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.5	40.1	39.5	39.0
WHEAT	36.5	36.1	35.2	34.4	33.4	33.0	33.1	33.1	32.5	32.3	31.8	31.1
RICE	.3	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9
MAIZE	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
MILLET AND SORGHUM	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8
ROOTS AND TUBERS	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
SUGARS AND HONEY												
PULSES	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.3
VEGETABLES	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.3
FRUIT	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
MEAT AND OFFALS	14.3	12.7	14.9	15.5	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6	18.7	18.9	18.7	20.7
EGGS	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
FISH AND SEAFOOD	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.0
MILK	15.1	15.1	13.6	14.5	15.8	17.6	19.8	20.3	19.0	18.1	18.6	19.8
OILS AND FATS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS								.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
STIMULANTS	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
SPICES	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
FAT (GRAMMES PER DAY)												
GRAND TOTAL	80.8	78.6	85.3	85.2	87.8	89.6	93.5	96.3	97.6	97.2	101.0	106.2
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	25.6	27.4	28.8	26.5	27.0	26.8	27.6	28.2	28.1	28.3	29.1	30.8
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	55.2	51.2	56.5	58.7	60.8	62.8	65.8	68.1	69.4	68.9	71.9	75.5
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL	80.8	78.6	85.3	85.2	87.8	89.6	93.5	96.3	97.6	97.2	101.0	106.2
CEREALS	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
WHEAT	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
RICE					.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
MAIZE												
MILLET AND SORGHUM	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
ROOTS AND TUBERS	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
SUGARS AND HONEY												
PULSES	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
NUTS AND OILSEEDS	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
VEGETABLES	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
FRUIT	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5
MEAT AND OFFALS	20.8	17.7	22.1	23.2	24.4	24.3	24.5	25.4	27.5	27.8	27.0	29.8
EGGS	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
FISH AND SEAFOOD	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1
MILK	16.5	16.6	14.8	15.7	17.1	19.1	21.5	22.1	20.5	19.4	19.9	21.2
OILS AND FATS	31.1	31.7	35.6	33.5	33.4	33.1	34.2	34.8	35.8	35.8	39.5	40.3
VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	16.2	17.8	19.2	17.0	17.5	17.2	18.1	18.2	18.6	18.6	19.4	21.0
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	14.9	13.9	16.5	16.5	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.2	20.1	19.2
STIMULANTS	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7
SPICES	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES												

FOOD BALANCE SHEET

USSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 249765 (THOUSANDS)

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS(NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION INPUT	PRODUCTION OUTPUT	IMPORTS	STOCK CHANGES	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC SUPPLY	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE FOOD USE	MANUFACTURE NON FOOD USE	WASTE	FOOD	PER CAPUT SUPPLY KILOGRAMS /YEAR	GRAMS	PER DAY CALORIES NOS	PROTEINS GRAMS	FAT GRAMS
GRAND TOTAL															**3475**	**104.3**	**101.5**
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS															**2526**	**54.1**	**29.4**
ANIMAL PRODUCTS															**949**	**50.2**	**72.1**
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL															**3372**	**104.1**	**101.5**
CEREALS															**1392**	**39.5**	**5.6**
WHEAT		93230	8667	-331	4457	97771	3433	12335	39102		12000						
WHEAT/FLOUR	39102	28153	299		627	27825					285	27540	110.3	302.1	1078	31.7	4.2
WHEAT/BRAN	39102	10166				10166	10166										
RICE PADDY		1776				1776		111	1630		36						
RICE PADDY/MILLED	1630	1059	209		100	1168					13	1156	4.6	12.7	46	.9	.1
RICE PADDY/BRAN	1630	163				163	163										
BARLEY		48688	1600	+4249	500	45540	33667	5446	1398		5029						
BARLEY/PEARLED	494	321				321					3	318	1.3	3.5	12	.3	
BARLEY/MALT	904	696	127			823			823								
MAIZE		11717	4300	+1187	473	14357	11333	650	452		1922						
MAIZE/FLOUR	90	68				68					1	67	.3	.7	3	.1	
MAIZE/STARCH	361	217				217				217							
MAIZE/BRAN	452	158				158	129		29								
MAIZE/CAKE	29	15				15	15										
RYE		11872	700	+954		11617	1000	1371	8115		1131						
RYE/FLOUR	8115	5681			1	5679					57	5623	22.5	61.7	207	5.1	.6
RYE/BRAN	8115	2272				2272	2272										
OATS		15638	200	+356	29	15453	11200	2217	452		1584						
OATS/ROLLED OATS	452	294				294					3	291	1.2	3.2	12	.4	.2
MILLET		3149		+281	7	2860	1433	86	868		472						
MILLET/FLOUR	868	738				738					7	731	2.9	8.0	30	.8	.3
MILLET/BRAN	868	122				122	122										
SORGHUM		122				122	107	3			12						
BUCKWHEAT		1029		-33		1063	615	143	195		110						
BUCKWHEAT/FLOUR	195	156			72	85					2	83	.3	.9	3	.1	
BUCKWHEAT/BRAN	195	37				37	37										
MIXED GRAIN		173		-3		176	75	21	61		18						
MIXED GRAIN/FLOUR	61	49				49						48	.2	.5	2	.1	
MIXED GRAIN/BRAN	61	12				12	12										
CEREALS NES		11				11	8	2			1						
ROOTS AND TUBERS															**235**	**5.6**	**.3**
POTATOES		89184	430	-5000	25	94589	3087	7199	41	5633	7916	30222	121.0	331.5	235	5.6	.3
POTATOES/FLOUR	56	9	16		10	15	15										
SUGARS AND HONEY															**441**		
SUGAR BEET		80471				80471	9481		70185		805						
CANE BEET/SUGAR RAW	70185	8560	2014			10574			10045		529						
SUGAR RAW/REFINED	10045	9242	134	-955	63	10269			104			10164	40.7	111.5	431		
/CONFECTIONERY	104	104	2		8	98						98	.4	1.1	3		
CANE BEET/MOLASSES	70185	3317			2	3314	3314										
HONEY		201			5	196						196	.8	2.1	6		
PULSES															**47**	**3.1**	**.2**
BEANS DRY		87				87		4			4	78	.3	.9	3	.2	
PEAS DRY		5851			34	5818	3973	502			293	1050	4.2	11.5	40	2.6	.2
LENTILS		65				65		6			3	55	.2	.6	2	.1	
VETCHES		1511				1511	1304	132			76						
LUPINS		485				485	402	59			24						
PULSES NES		92			20	72		14			5	53	.2	.6	2	.1	
NUTS AND OILSEEDS															**26**	**1.3**	**1.8**
CASHEW NUTS			24			24						24	.1	.3	1		.1
CHESTNUTS		17				17					1	17	.1	.2			
ALMONDS		18	4			22					1	21	.1	.2	1		.1
WALNUTS		150	7			157					5	152	.6	1.7	5	.1	.5
HAZELNUTS FILBERTS		13	17			29					1	28	.1	.3	1		.1
NUTS NES			1			1						1					
SOYBEANS		347	334			681		74	459		7	141	.6	1.6	6	.5	.3
SOYBEANS/CAKE	459	374				374	374										
GROUNDNUTS/SHELLED			26			26			2			24	.1	.3	1	.1	.1
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/CAKE	2	1	104			105	105										
COCONUTS/COPRA			31			31			31								
COPRA/CAKE	31	11				11	11										
PALM KERNELS			3			3			3								
PALM KERNELS/CAKE	3	1				1	1										
CASTOR BEANS		73				73		3	69		1						
SUNFLOWER SEED		6406		+400	70	5936		426	5109		67	334	1.3	3.7	10	.5	.7
SUNFLOWER SEED/CAKE	5109	2912			4	2909	2909										
RAPESEED		11				11			10								
RAPESEED/CAKE	10	6				6	6										
TUNGNUTS		4				4			4								

F O O D B A L A N C E S H E E T

USSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 249765 (THOUSANDS)

WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS(NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION INPUT	PRODUCTION OUTPUT	IMPORTS	STOCK CHANGES	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC SUPPLY	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE FOOD USE	MANUFACTURE NON FOOD USE	WASTE	FOOD	PER CAPUT SUPPLY KILOGRAMS /YEAR	GRAMS	PER DAY CALORIES NOS	PROTEINS GRAMS	FAT GRAMS
SAFFLOWER SEED		5				5			5								
SAFFLOWER SEED/CAKE	5	3				3	3										
SESAME SEED			6			6			5								
SESAME SEED/CAKE	5	3				3	3										
MUSTARD SEED		91		+11		80		13	66		2						
COTTONSEED		5055			18	5037	506	142	3692	647	51						
COTTONSEED/CAKE	3692	1920			26	1894	1894										
LINSEED		373	7			380		116	260		4						
LINSEED/CAKE	260	164				164	164										
HEMPSEED		16				16		2	13								
HEMPSEED/CAKE	13	9				9	9										
OILSEEDS NES		123				123		13	109		1						
OILSEEDS NES/CAKE	109	65			3	62	62										
/FLOUR MEAL OF OILSEEDS	66	46				46						46	.2	.5			
VEGETABLES															54	3.2	.5
CABBAGES			2			2						2					
TOMATOES		3387	83			3470					347	3123	12.5	34.3	7	.3	.1
ONIONS DRY		787	39			825					41	784	3.1	8.6	4	.1	
PEAS GREEN		150				150					15	135	.5	1.5	1		
VEGETABLES FRESH NES		19233	85			19318					1932	17386	69.6	190.7	42	2.7	.4
/VEGETABLES CANNED			18			18						18	.1	.2			
/VEGETABLES PRESERVE NES			346			346						346	1.4	3.8	1	.1	
FRUIT															49	.6	.5
BANANAS			13			13					1	11		.1			
ORANGES		76	333			409					41	368	1.5	4.0	1		
TANGERINES MANDARINES			15			15					2	14	.1	.2			
LEMONS LIMES			62			62					3	59	.2	.6			
GRAPEFRUIT POMELO			2			2						2					
APPLES			339			339					34	305	1.2	3.3	2		
PEARS			1			1						1					
APRICOTS			1			1						1					
PEACHES NECTARINES			2			2						2					
PLUMS			7			7					1	6		.1			
PLUMS/DRIED PLUMS			5			5						5		.1			
GRAPES		3992	49			4041			3293		202	546	2.2	6.0	4		
GRAPES/RAISINS			44			44						44	.2	.5	1		
WATERMELONS		3200				3200					320	2880	11.5	31.6	3	.1	
MANGOES			1			1						1					
PINEAPPLES			7			7					1	6		.1			
DATES			30			30						30	.1	.3	1		
FRUIT FRESH NES		7719	14			7733			176		773	6784	27.2	74.4	33	.4	.4
/FRUIT DRIED NES		44	11			55						55	.2	.6	2		
/FRUIT PREPARATIONS NES			177			177						177	.7	1.9	1		
MEAT AND OFFALS															336	19.4	28.2
CATTLE(NOS)		35179	100			35279			35279								
CATTLE(NOS)/BEEF(WGT)	35279	5998	161		37	6122			62			6060	24.3	66.5	162	9.5	13.4
BEEF/PREPARATIONS			12			12						12		.1			
BEEF/CANNED	62	49	24		19	54						54	.2	.6	1	.1	.1
SHEEP(NOS)		58117	1204			59321			59321								
SHEEP(NOS)/MUTTON(WGT)	59321	927				927						927	3.7	10.2	15	1.3	1.0
GOATS(NOS)		2207				2207			2207								
GOATS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)	2207	35				35						35	.1	.4	1	.1	
PIGS(NOS)		65614				65614			65614								
PIGS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)	65614	5342				5342			977			4365	17.5	47.9	131	5.5	12.2
PIGMEAT/SAUSAGES	56	56				56						56	.2	.6	3	.1	.3
CHICKENS(NOS)		1008203				1008203			1008203								
CHICKENS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)	1008203	1311	55			1365			14			1352	5.4	14.8	18	2.2	1.0
HORSES(NOS)		61	61														
/MEAT NES(WGT)		317			13	304						304	1.2	3.3	4	.5	.2
MEAT NES/PREPARED	14	14	8		7	14						14	.1	.2			
EGGS															42	3.4	3.0
HENS(NOS)/EGGS(WGT)		2841	47			2888		87			144	2657	10.6	29.1	41	3.3	2.9
/POULTRY EGGS NES(WGT)		59				59		2			3	55	.2	.6	1	.1	.1
FISH AND SEAFOOD															54	8.4	1.9
FRESHWATER DIADROM WHOLE		1287				1287			1287								
FRESHWATER/FROZEN WHOLE	451	451				451						451	1.8	4.9	3	.5	.1
FRESHWATER/CURED	337	225				225						225	.9	2.5	5	.8	.2
FRESHWATER/CANNED	472	284			4	280						280	1.1	3.1	5	.6	.3
FRESHWATER/MEALS	22	4				4	4										
FRESHWATER/PREPARED NES	5	5			1	3						3					
DEMERSAL FRESH WHOLE		4483				4483			3495			988	4.0	10.8	5	.9	.1
DEMERSAL/FROZEN WHOLE	1805	1805			274	1531						1531	6.1	16.8	7	1.4	.1
DEMERSAL/FILLET FROZEN	342	137				137						137	.5	1.5	1	.3	
DEMERSAL/CURED	169	102				102						102	.4	1.1	2	.4	

FOOD BALANCE SHEET

USSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 245765 (THOUSANDS)

WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS(NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION INPUT	PRODUCTION OUTPUT	IMPORTS	STOCK CHANGES	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC SUPPLY	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE FOOD USE	MANUFACTURE NON FOOD USE	WASTE	FOOD	PER CAPUT SUPPLY KILOGRAMS /YEAR	GRAMS	PER DAY CALORIES NOS.	PROTEINS GRAMS	FAT GRAMS
CEMERSAL/MEALS	1179	236	4		12	227	227										
PELAGIC FRESH WHOLE		2452				2452			2083			369	1.5	4.1	3	.5	.1
PELAGIC/FROZEN WHOLE	451	451				451						451	1.8	4.9	4	.6	.2
PELAGIC/CURED	389	233			14	219						219	.9	2.4	4	.6	.1
PELAGIC/CANNED	879	545	1		17	529						529	2.1	5.8	11	1.2	.6
PELAGIC/MEALS	364		73			73	73										
MARINE NES FRESH WHOLE		216				216			216								
MARINE NES/FROZEN WHOLE			18			18						18	.1	.2			
MARINE NES/CURED	216	129				129						129	.5	1.4	2	.5	
CRUSTACEANS FRESH		31				31			31								
CRUSTACEANS/FROZEN	17	17			3	14						14	.1	.2			
CRUSTACEANS/CANNED	14	2		-1	2	1						1					
MOLLUSCS FRESH		42				42						42	.2	.5			
CEPHALOPODS FRESH		26				26						26	.1	.3			
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEALS		17				17	17										
MILK															344	18.8	20.2
COWS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	41741	87267				87267	6029		37158		2618	41462	166.0	454.8	296	15.0	17.3
COW MILK/EVAPORATED COND	1112	395			25	370						370	1.5	4.1	7	.4	.4
COW MILK/DRIED	1335	176				176						176	.7	1.9	9	.5	.5
EWES(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	76800	88				88			88								
SHE GOATS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	3029	396				396	305		79		12						
COW MILK/COW SKIM MILK	30404	28579				28579	23111		4897		572						
COW SKIM MILK/DRIED	1564	141	24		1	163	163										
COWMILK/CHEESE	4245	531	1		7	525						525	2.1	5.8	23	1.5	1.8
COW SKIM MILK/CHEESE	3333	667				667						667	2.7	7.3	8	1.4	.1
SHEEP MILK/CHEESE	88	22	7			29						29	.1	.3	1	.1	.1
GOAT MILK/CHEESE	79	20				20						20	.1	.2	1		.1
OILS AND FATS															341	.1	38.6
VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS															175	.1	19.7
MAIZE/OIL	29	11				11						11		.1	1		.1
SOYBEANS/OIL	459	78			3	75						75	.3	.8	7		.8
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/OIL	2	1				1						1					
COPRA/COCONUT OIL	31	18	7			26				26							
PALM KERNELS/OIL	3	1				1				1							
OLIVES/OIL			7			7						7		.1	1		.1
CASTOR BEANS/OIL	69	25	14			40				40							
SUNFLOWER SEED/OIL	5109	2094		+23	406	1665			827	200		638	2.6	7.0	62		7.0
RAPESEED/OIL	10	4				4						4					
TUNGNUTS/OIL	4	1	8			8				8							
SAFFLOWER SEED/OIL	5	2				2						2					
SESAME SEED/OIL	5	2				2						2					
MUSTARD SEED/OIL	66	15				15						15	.1	.2	1		.2
COTTONSEED/OIL	3692	654		+7	27	621				322		299	1.2	3.3	29		3.3
LINSEED/OIL	260	88	25			114			6	108							
HEMPSEED/OIL	13	3				3				3							
/VEGETABLE OILS NES	109	32	2			33				33							
COCOA BEANS/BUTTER			11			11						11		.1	1		.1
/MARGARINE SHORTENING	827	910			2	908						908	3.6	10.0	72	.1	8.1
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS															167	.1	18.8
/TALLOW		312	11		11	311				311							
PIGFAT/LARD	921	737	1	+3	100	635						635	2.5	7.0	62		7.0
COW MILK/BUTTER	30404	1295	82	+23	17	1337						1337	5.4	14.7	105	.1	11.9
CEMERSAL FISH/BODY OIL		60				60	60										
/AQUATIC MAMMALS OIL		70			8	62	62										
SPICES															3	.1	.1
PEPPER WHITE BLACK			10			10						10		.1			
PIMENTOES		94	2			96						96	.4	1.1	3	.1	.1
SPICES NES			2			2						2					
STIMULANTS															8	.3	.7
COFFEE GREEN			40	-3		44						44	.2	.5			
COCOA BEANS			131	-5		136						136	.5	1.5	7	.2	.7
TEA		76	45		13	108						108	.4	1.2		.1	
HOPS		10				10			10								
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES															102	.2	
BARLEY MALT/BEER	823	5056	33			5088						5088	20.4	55.8	28	.2	
GRAPES/WINE	3293	2420	741		40	3121						3121	12.5	34.2	23		
/DISTILLED ALCOHOL	5577	1562	41		17	1585						1585	6.3	17.4	51		